A MOST

STRANGE LETTER:

WHICH WAS FOVND IN THE OLD-CHANGE THE 18. day of Jan. and directed with this mark.

✠

To the Right Reverend Father in God, *Matthew*, Lord Bishop of *Ely*: The same Letter being brought to the sight of our Constables in the Citie, they thought fit to present it to the *Committees*, which sate the same day at *Grocers Hall*, being the 18. day of Jan. 1642. And now is published to the view of all men.

ALSO,

THE ATTACHMENT OF COLONEL *Lunsford* at *Windsor* upon Wednesday, being the 19. day of Jan. 1642.

WITH,

The Flying away of the Lord DIGBY.

ALSO,

The Description of the uproar which their horsemen made their Commanders being gone, and taken away from them.

Whereunto is annexed their Oath and Protestation.

London. Printed for *John Greensmith*, 1642.

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shop of [illegible]: The time Letter being brought to the light
of our Church in the Citie, they thought fit to
present it to the Commons, which fact the
same day at Grocers Hall, being the
18. day of [illegible] 1642. And
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ALSO,

THE ATTACHMENT OF COLONEL
Lunsford at Kingston upon Wednesday, being
the 19. day of [illegible] 1642.

WITH,

The Flying away of the Lord DIGBY.

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The Discription of the uproar which their proceedings made
their Commanders being gone, and taken away
from them.

Wherein is answered their Oath and Protestation.

London, Printed for John Greenhalgh, 1642.

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A

COPY

OF A

LETTER FOVND

IN THE OLD CHANGE NEER

Cheap-side, Decemb. 18. 1642.

My LORD,

THe late misfortunes that have lately befallen you, have made vs something afraid, and would much more affright vs, but that we know (and all the rest of the Lords) have so good an Advocate as he is, that we make no question of your delivery, if that things fit rightly, but the base Commons are so bent, that nothing can be done, but they one way or other hearе of it; yet for all their wits, the plot in *Ireland* goes on well, and though they be like *Argus* at home, yet they are but like a mole abroad. The common people are so rude, that they are not ashamed to raile against the good Queene, and I think that if they could, they would even pull her from her regall throne, but I much wonder at the King of *France* that he doth suffer these

matter very long; for I had a letter from *France* the last week, which verified mee that the King of *France* swore that he would not suffer these things to be done, though he lost his life. Lik[e] wise the good Mother Queen is in working (God and our holy Father assist her) such a work as will be very wonderfull, if it come to passe. My Lord be close, and see the event. I hope to see you sit in the Cathedrall of Ely in as much state as ever you did, to curb the Puritans, one thing more, the Citizens of *London* make great provision for war, if occasion be, almost every man and Apprentice hath a musket, and other weapons, but we feare them not; for they are not expert in using of them, but do every thing in a disorder, that they one hinder another, but we have expert souldiers, and gentlemen that are able to fight six or seven of them; we have one thing more to certify you of, that we are consulting together by what means we may find you out of the Tower, and so you may escape beyond Sea: And then feare nothing, for his Holy name will protect you, and so my Lord, we commit you to God,

From our Lodging in *Covent-Garden* this

18. of Jan. 1642.

Your Honors &c.

F. P. T. Q. C. H. L. TH.

THE ATTACHMENT OF COLONEL LUNSFORD

AT WINDSOR UPON WEDNES-day, being the 9. day of January, 1648.

TO be puft vp with Pride, is to bee in the high way to destruction, and to be wickedly angry is to ride post to the Divel: to be proud, is consequently to bee outragious, which in a speedy race to rebellion, and rebellion is as the sinne of witchcraft, convicties by the Law ought not to live: no more do they which are in rebellion, which in these our times is grown to bee as common as Drunkards or whoring: which we hope in time will be mitigated, the *Parliament* living in peace amongst themselves, and the City being

their enemies (as now the Lord be praised they are) at which many quake, who would arise if they durst.

The Papists tremble because they see their friends fall to decay, and their chief grief springs from Colonel *Lunsfords* misfortune, whose randevouz was once at *Kingston* upon Thames, where he and his company, thought by their domineering, to bring the people thereabouts to their subjection.

But he and his Cavaliers, hearing that they were discovered, they retreated toward *Windsor*, being accompanied with the Lord *Digby*, who once was accounted one which studied nothing more but the good of the Commonalty, but in the matter of the Earl of *Strafford* he lost that good opinion which the Commons had of him, and now he hath been discovered to be comrade to Colonel *Lunsford*: whereupon a Messenger or two were sent by the Parliament to attach them, hearing that they gathered daily more forces unto them.

The Messengers rid to *Windsor*, which the Lord *Digby* hearing of, having some internall reason, thought it best for him to commit himself to the safetie of his horses legs, which was the reason that the Messengers could not apprehend him.

Whose fortune I cannot but condole, insomuch as his learning is very well known to the Nobilitie of this land, and that he should overthrow his honour onely for one repulse, but indeed

deed it is the nature of moſt men, having worn once the ſpur of Honour, then haughtily they begin to kick at reprehenſion, although he be truly convicted of a crime: I cannot, nor dare not write, that the Lord *Digby* hath been guilty of treacherie; but yet I muſt confeſſe by his flight there hath been very great ſuſpicion, and yet ſome hope, although deſperation hath overcome them, that at length by his appearance, he will redeem his fugitive honour.

But leaving him, I return to Colonel *Lunsford*, who little thought of a command, inſomuch as he profeſſed himſelf to be a commander; but notwithſtanding he was caught by the Meſſengers, and was forced to do that, which otherwiſe he would have ſcorned to obey.

Inſomuch, as he lately loſt that, which would have armed him againſt the force of all his enemies, which was the Lieutenants place of the Towr, but now being caught, he is now in hold, and knowes not how to defend himſelf by Cannon ſhot.

But he being taken, his conſorts are reſolved to ſtand upon their guard, and ſwore to ſlay thoſe or be ſlain, which ſhall come to oppoſe them. Which doth put the country in great fear, but yet they hope that a ſpeedie order will be taken with them, and if that they do not deſiſt from action, they will be forced to endure paſſion; the law muſt be ſatisfied, nor will the hangman be willing to loſe his due, thinking it long to know how a ſcarlet coat will become

him,

him, but save the men which [illegible] the spirit of
true Christians keep, and may here fully use
the words of the Litany of our Church, *Good*
truly come God of a crime: I cannot, *Lord*
from all sin, from all Conspiracie
from all sin, from all Dutch and sedition, from hard
heartedness, and contempt of thy Word and
Commandment, and yet some hope, although
hath overcome the *Good Lord deliver me*
pentance, he will redeem his fugitive honour.

But leaving him, I return to Colonel Lunsford,
who little thought of a command, inasmuch as
he protested himself to be a commander; but
notwithstanding he was caught by the Malig-
gers, and was forced to do that, which other-
wise he would have scorned to obey.

Informed he [illegible] which would
have armed [illegible] Tower, but
mies, which [illegible] place of the
Tower, but [illegible] in hold,
and knowest [illegible] by Can-
non thor.

But being [illegible] are resolved
to stand upon the [illegible] lwore to stay
thole or be slain, which will come to oppole
them: Which doth put the country in great
fear, but yet they hope that a speedie order will
be taken with them, and if that they do not de-
sist from action, they will be forced to endure
passion; the law must be satisfied, nor will the
honest man be willing to lose his due, thinking it
long to know how a scarlet coat will become
him,